## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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### NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Compromise—The Galphin Claim—The Intelligencer—Patent Laws—Mr. Ewbanis.

The debate in the Senate yesterday upon the Compromise Report of the Committee of Thirteen, did not exhibit that unity of purpose among South ern Senators that augured much for the success of the measure. To those who favor a continuation of this Slavery excitement for political purposes, this visible difference of opinion was most gratifying but while they rejoice, the great body of the people will mourn. Those who regard the Union not worth preserving, and believe a separation of the Free from the Siave States a thing more to be desired than dreaded, will continue to do all in their power to deleat any plan looking to a final and satisfactor,

The ultra Southern men are for procrastination. "Time is their estate," and delay they regard as absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of their designs. If no compromise is agreed upon, until a descent has been made upon St. Domingor Cuba, or both of them, and the occupancy of the latter secured by the insurgents, who are known to have sailed for that destination, then the ultraists of the South look upon a Compromise as at an With Cobe and St. Domingo, and a propect of their overcoming the rest of Mexico, subsetting it to the civil and political leprosy of Slavery, they hope to build up such a Southern Con federacy as would place them beyond the necessity of any commercial connection with the Fre-States. So long as the Union continues, Mexic remains secure in her present condition. By the Treaty of Guadalupe, Hidalgo the United States bound themselves never to attempt the further acquisition of any more of her territory, and to refrain from all encroachments upon any of her rights. This article of that Treaty, the South are bound as religiously to observe, as the North. But if a dissolution of the Union occurs, whether by force, or peaceable means, all her treaty obligations as a Confederacy are at an end. The South, in her new and sovereign capacity would then be at liberty to encroach upon the territory of Mexico, had they the physical force to do so; and this treaty stipulation, which, while a component part of the Union she was bound to observe, would be to her but as a rope of sand. I mention these things because I know they have entered into the calcustions and private speculations of those Senators and Representatives who are opposed to any settlement of this Slavery question, either upon the basis of the Report of the Committee of Thirtoen, or upon that of the recommendations of the Executive, in this California Message. No compromise they regard as tantamount to secssion: and in my humble opinion they are right in such conclusion. It would be well if this matter was looked at, in all its hearters before the rest determined in the Treaty of Guadalupe, Hidalgo the United States humble opinion they are right in such conclusion It would be well if this matter was looked at, in a its bearings, before the rash determination had be come a settled policy, to keep this Slavery excite-ment open, by refusing Governments to the Terri

tories.

I have heard from several gentlemen who have read the report of the Majority of the Galphin Committee, an expression of regret, that the President even by implication has been consured as to this transaction. It is in my opinion wholly undestreed, as the second will disclose. The President may have been induced, since this investigation commanced to have made statements hypogeneously. tion commenced, to have made statements hypothetically that might look like assenting to Mr. Crawford's prosecuting the Galphin claim, while a member of his Cabinet. But that Gen. Taylor had

crawford's prosecuting the crapular and the character of the Cabinet. But that Gen. Taylor had any knowledge whatever of the character of the claim, or of the peculiar circumstances surrounding its prosecution to payment, I do not believe one word of. If there is a religiously honest man living, it is Gen. Taylor: and this I apply to all his public as well as private acts.

It is asserted here with great confidence, that the fact will disclose itself during the debate and action of the House of Representatives in disposing of this investigation, allowed by the Indians, by offering to John Ross, a very large interest in it, in the event of its payment. By whom this offer was made I am not informed, although told that the name of the person making it, would be disthe name of the person making it, would be dis-closed at the time when the above fact is charged. It certainly will not add much to the dignity of the transaction, if these statements turn out to be true.

The Intelligence hereafter is to be the official organ of the administration, so far as any paper is recognized in that capacity. This, it is said, has been determined upon by five out of the seven members of the Cabinet, and I presume as a matter of course, with the approbation of the Executive. The Republic will receive as heretolore its sir proposition of the patronage, and will have the influence of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy. The successorabip in its editorial department, was the neutral selection of

influence of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy. The seccessorahip in its selitorial department, was the neatral selection of Messra, Bullit X Sasoent as well as those who suggested and nerotiated a purchase of their interest in the concern. Mr. Hall's salutary, I learn, as to appear in the Monday's edition of that paper. The debate yesterday in the Senate, on the bill making some important amondments to the Patent laws, is strongly indicative of the final adoption of such amondments. The true interests of the community, as well as of the inventors themselves, demand this reformation of those laws. The practices under the Breand system a, but to oppression upon the wine community, as as been fully shown in the revelations connected with the attempt to secure mother extension of Woodward opening the eyes of the gress to the necessity for the amondments new pending before the Senate, and which meets with very ceneral opposition on the part of the Inventors who have valued this city. There are some exceptions, but they are few.

There has been a strong attempt made recently

whiled this city. There are

ye are few.
There has been a strong attempt made recently
be revail upon the President to withhold the name
of the Ewans from the Senate for confirmation
that body. All such attemps will prove unsuecastel. The nomination was not made without
atters consideration on his part, and he has seen

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X....NO. 2837.

EWHANK when he first conferred upon him the ap-

The Omnibus to The President's Plan-The Galphin Claim and Reports

Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, Friday, May 17. This is smaxing. Who shall say there is no difference between the Omnibus and the President's Plan? or if there be any, that the advantage is with the Omnibus, because it takes care of New Mexico and the other plan don't

The Boundary question we have disposed of. It can be settled on its own bottom. But a Territorial Government without the Proviso! What comes of it? First and foremost a great Northern row. Every man sent to Congress from the Free States will come down here under instructions to put on the Wilmot. Call you this settling the guestion ! The Wilmot will be put on, or it won't If it is, the South will foam more than ever, and the political storm bellow more loudly than ever. If it is not, the agitations of the North will be deeper. and their demands more exacting and intense than heretofore. Either way, besides an increase of agitation, this result follows: The Whig party is rent asunder. The South will go in one direction and the North in another. 'You do not precisely understand or appreciate the party embarrassments or party damage of the case.' This is odd. No man should see them more clearly. They are entirely apparent to far duller apprehensions, and they are vivid and substantive to the keen-sighted. But another thing and a greater thing. Give New-Mexico an undisturbed Territorial Government, without the Proviso, of ten years, or fifteen years, and if Slavery can possibly live in New-Mexico, it will be smuggled in. Should we not avoid the possibilities of this long apprenticeship! Let New-Mexico establish her institutions now, while she is anti-Slavery-not after ten years' tutelage of a Territorial Government, when she may be pro-

"Factious and selfish," indeed! Are not these reasons? strong, valid, substantial, pressing, conclusive! We do not want to sever and thus destroy the nationality of the Whig party, if it can be avoided. We do not wish to increase political agitation on the Slavery question to no purpose whatever but to raise a storm to drown ourselves. We do not wish to increase the chances of New-Mexico's becoming a Slave State, by doing what Mr. CALHOUN so earnestly desired, giving "time to get in." This is what he wanted; " Time to get Does not the apprenticeship under a Territo rial Government give it? This is what we do no want. But is what we do want, "factious and selfish ?" What is it we go for ? First, the imme diate Admission of California. Second, the estab lishment of the Boundary between New-Mexico and Texas. If we choose to do more, there are three things that can be done. First, extend the Post-Office Laws over New-Mexico: Second, establish a District Court: Third, put in force your Indian Agency. With these simple regulations, New-Mexico will have all she needs. And the President's plan is here perfected. It is simple, just, wise, beneficent, unexceptionable, tranquilizing, harmonising to all sections. It will save the integrity and nationality of the party. No reasonable man can deny it. Nothing in the world is wanting to its complete and triumphant success, and the consequent success of the party, now and hereafter, but the will of the Whigs in Congress to have it successful. Fear not. This we shall have in due time. The policy is bound to triumph as soon as the remains of the Omnibus can be showeled off the track. The Administration has hitherto been acting upon the notion that it is not worth lishment of the Boundary between New-Mexico been acting upon the notion that it is not worth while to shovel a path while the snow is falling. The clouds having broken, it is now likely some-

thing will be done.

The Galphin Committee reported to-day.

The Galphin Committee reported to-day. only difficulty in this case seems to be that this Administration, is too honest. The heirs of Galphin had a chaim. It was good, or it was not. Congress passed an act by which it was recognized. The last Administration recognized it and paid The last Administration recognized it and paid forty-one thousand dollars on it, which was almitted to be what was due seventy-three years ago. The Committee agree that so far this was all right. This Administration says, if the principal was due the interest was due, and they pay it accordingly. All agree a debt was due the heirs of Galphin. The All agree a debt was due the heirs of Gaiphin. The only question was, How much? Now if forty old thousand dollars was due them the latter part of the last century, it would certainly seem to be very clear that a considerable sum in addition must be due in the middle of this. It would be a simpler and Administration have been so green as to suppose that if the Government owed the debt at all, the owed the whole of it. And having been backed it owed the whole of it. And having been backed in the opinion that they did owe it by the action of Congress, who directed the examination and adjustment of the claim, and by the opinion and action of the last Administration, why they paid it. And this is the whole of the matter.

But notwithstending all this, Mr. Crawforn is not relieved from the indelicacy of pressing a claim apon the Government while he was a member of it. In the eyes of some this indelicacy sizes to

In the eyes of some this indelicacy rises to im-opriety. The fact exists, characterize it as you propriety. The fact exists, characterize it as will. The Committee distinctly exonerate other members of the Cabinet from the posses of any knowledge that Mr. Crawford had as

terest in the claim.

So far as the Report goes, we must say that it is in all respects such an one as we had a right to expect from the manliness, impartiality and ability of Mr. Burt. No exception can be taken to it. The resolution accompanying it, saying the interest ought not to be paid, while acknowledging the justice of the principal, is a wonder. It will not stand the test of time or scrutiny.

J. S. F.

Clay and the President-Mr. Soule and Cal-lfornia-Messys, Bullitt & Sargent-Mr. Burke and the Union.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 12. The several reports made yesterday by the Galphin Committee, together with the speech of Mr. BROOKS, one of the Representatives from your City, has furnished a new and exciting element for discussion at all gatherings whether private or public, great or small, in this City. There " are many men of many minds," as to what course the Secretary of War will pursue, as this is a decision tarnished by a tribunal which he himself asked, and based upon an investigation raised at his own suggestion, and as a personal favor to himself. Should the majority of the House decide against the pay-ment of the interest, as Mr. Crawronn expressed a willingness to abide its decision, I presume he will without hesitation repay into the Treasury that portion of the interest which has not been dis tributed among the heirs, and which was retained by him as his moiety of the claim. Such a course, would unquestionably place Mr Chaverone right before the country.

It must be known to you, as it is to must intelli-

gent White, who have visited Ward notes, that unwearied pains have been taken by off-bus and interested persons, not only to create but widen a breach between Mr. CLAY and the President, as well as between their respective friends. Sinister and selfish motives have laid at the foundation of this wicked attempt, so destructive in its conseevents, and the developments growing out of them, have revealed some of these busy bedies, and exposed their designs, to both the President and Mr. Crar. From this exposure good will ultimately NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1850.

flow. And I have good reason for expressing the opinion, that the day is not far distant when upon all the great questions now scitating the country, or that are likely to occupy the attention of Congress, there will be no diversity of opinion between these country, and the scitation of each. The these great men, and the friends of each. The same attempts have been made to poison the mind of the President, and to make him entertain un-founded and unjust suspicions against Mr. WEB-

founded and unjust suspicions against Mr. WESSTER.

This, also, has latterly been revealed; and as in
the case of Mr. CLAY, so will it be with Mr. WESster, in the reduion which it is believed will transpire among the friends of the Administration.
There is no man who is truly a Whig but who will
rejoice in his immost soul at the consummation of
such a state of things. It will at once give quiet
to the deplorable agitations of the day, and make
the Administration twice as strong before the
country as it has ever before been. You may rely
upon it, that the course of some men in attemping
the destruction of the Whig party, by creating dissentions between the President and Mr. CLAY, and
the President and Mr. Wesster, as well as other
prominent Whigs, will not only before into the exposed, but their condition with the honorableminded of loth parties will be everything else but
enviable. I look upon this as the brightest ray of
hope that has yet shone upon us during the session
of Congress.

Mr. Soule of Louisians, I learn, contemplates at

Congress.
Mr. Soule of Louisians, I learn, contemplates at Mr. South of Louisians, I learn, contemplates at an early day making a powerful speech signing the admission of California under her present Constitution, either with or without the boundaries prescribed therein. He takes the ground, as I am told, that he can demonstrate with mathematical certainty, that if she is thus admitted, all her valuable lands including the mineral regions will pass into the hands of private speculators, whom it is alleged have been mainly instrumental in giving it its present form, and securing its adoption. I do not believe myself that any such objection exists. not believe myself that any such objection exists. But if a reasonable doubt can be raised by the in-But if a reasonable doubt can be raised by the ingenuity of Mr. Socile, or any other Senator, as to the issue which he thus presents, it would add to the present embarrassments the admission of this new State has to encounter, and thus furnish the ultraists of the South with an additional weapon in keeping California out altogether for this session of Congress. If, however, reunion takes place, such as I have anticipated in another part of this letter, this whole difficulty growing out of our Territorial acquisitions, will be disposed of in a manner both satisfactory and homorable to all sections of the Union.

of the Union.

The brutal assaults that have been made upon The brutal assaults that have been made upon Messrs. Bullitt & Sargery by certain writers, and certain papers since they have retired from The Republic have given rise to a good deal of indignation among their numerous friends. They have been advised, as an answer and refunction of these vile assaults, to publish a full and free statement of all the facts connected with the change that they assented to. Should they do so, the revelation of the statement of the they assented to. Should they do so, the revela-tion would be any thing else but complimentary to those instigating or making the assaults. They are Whigs of too long standing and have tolled for too many years in the service of the White party, and have given Gen. TAYLOR too many proofs of their personal attachment and devotion to him, to be thus hunted down by men who have not half the ties to bind them to the common cause of the Whigs, as the gentlemen thus wastonly traduced. Time will determine who are the truest friends of the President and his Administration, the assailed or the assailants.

the President and his Administration, the assailed or the assailants.

I notice The Union denies that Mr. Burker is about retiring from all connection with that press. Whether Mr. Burker has contemplated such a step or not, the fact is indisputable, that such withdrawal has been determined upon, and will take place. Burker out of the way, and Rirchitz all the more ultra in his Southern tone, and the what could be taken out of the prospect for a new Southern paper, and the bacon of the oid gentleman saved. The contractors, it is said, will sink \$50,000 this Session under the contract for Congressional printing, unless they are relieved by Congress, and paid a fair remuneration for their work. This was expected would have been done in the carly part of the Session, and the want of a reliable Loco-Foco majority alone prevented its accomplishment. As or the Session, and the want of a relation becomes of the majority alone prevented its accomplishment. As Mr. Ritchir is the security for the faithful performance of this contract, he may himself be glad to sell his interest in *The Union*. A change of Editors entirely might supersede the necessity for the Southern organ, if such change meet the approval of the friends of that scheme.

### CITY ITEMS.

DETENTION OF THE EMPIRE CITY.-The steam ship Empire City, which was advertised to sail to day for Chagres, will be detained on account of some repairs to her Engine. She will probably

SAILING OF THE "CITY OF GLASGROW."-The "City of Glasgow," Capt. MATTHEWS, sailed from this port on her return voyage, on Saturday at noon. A large crowd, in waiting to see her start, greeted from the dock. As she passed the Battery she fired three parting guns. She carries 108 passengers, a list of whose names will be found in another column.

DEATH'S DOINGS IN 1849.-We have just received a printed copy of the Annual Report of A. W. White, City Inspector, (Doc. No. 28, B. of Ald. March 18,) of the Deaths and Interments in the City and County of New-York for the year 1849 .-We have already given (Daily Tribune, March 19) the general facts of this Document, but there are many matters of interest which will be worth the reader's attention.

The whole number of deaths reported to this Department during the year 1839 was. 23,715 Which number includes the still-born and premature births, amounting together to., 1,220 Deducting these, and also the number of those brought from other places to this city for interment.

Making together.

We have the number of deaths which actually occurred from disease, assuables, &c.

If a further deduction be made of the number of casualties, such as drowning, etc. with suicides and murders, amounting in all to.

The remainder thus obtained will exhibit the total number of deaths from disease alone to have been Of the whole number of deaths reported there were whites.

blacks.

| Total | Street | Total | Tot

The places of nativity are indicated by the following table: United States. 15,178 Sweden.

Ireland. 5600 Denmark.

Germany. 1,335 Russia.

England. 551 Poland.

Scotland. 220 Africa.

France. 5 Norman. The places of interment are given below Methodist 2017 Marbie Cemeterles 13
Presbyterian 1,35 Friends 7
German Lutheran 631 Leake 4 Watts
Epsacopad 658 Removed from the city 4,70
Dutch Reformed 263
African 368
The mather brought into the city from other places for

On this number, 7,349 were interest in Williamsburgh.
To show the ratio of mortality at various periods of life we append the following table: 

The Inspector, after referring to the existence of Choices during the Sammer, and deducing 6,379 | gard to the Cholera. It appears that of the 5,071

derths by that and kindred diseases, which he reckons extraordinary, finds an excess over 1848 of 1,228 deaths. He attributes this to the depressing fluence of the Epidemic, since he finds, after de ducting cholers, diarrhea and dysentery, an in-

crease of 2,077 in the months from May to October. The mortality of males exceeds that of females 1,157. This excess is mostly caused by the greater mortality of male children; for while of adults the excess of males is only 117, that of children amounts to 1,040.

The low rate of mertality among children of the male sex, as here and elsewhere manifested, is a

subject for interesting inquiry.

The higher rate of mortality in female adults over males is not to be attributed to any peculiarity of sex so much as to condition in lite. Males are more expessed to the causes of disease and accident, by their professions, callings and business— Among other examples contributing to illustrate this, the following summary of several causes of death, as reported in the preceding tables, may be

adduced:
The deaths resulting from casualties amount to
152, of which only 24 are females.
Those resulting from drowning are 140, of which
10 only are females.

Of 110 cases of deaths by delirium tremens, 85 re males. Intemperance adds 85 deaths, 50 of

which are males.

Dr. White complains of the want of an intelligi. ble system of nomenclature of diseases, to be used in physicians' certificates. He thinks returns of "Asphyxia," "Bleeding," "Cancer," "Conges-tion," "Convulsions," "Debility." "Eruption," "Fever," "Inflammation," "Tumor," and such like, that mean little more than want of breath, want of blood, want of strength, &c. would then give place to something tangible and useful, and something that people could understand. He cites 3,684 cases of death recorded under these and similar unmean ing titles, and that for all the light they convey as to the real or proximate causes of death, might have been returned in the certificate as having died, under my charge, of death;" which wou have been quite as intelligible to the mass of readers "Take the first on the list-" Abscess"-and

"Take the first on the list—"Abscess"—and what intelligible idea can possibly be conveyed by a statement that "A. B. died of Abscess?"—Abscess of what? and where? and of what kind? So of the rest. Why should there be one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight cases of still births in one year, in this city, and no clue even offered to explain the monstrous fact, more than what can be suggested by a certificate of the mere event. But Propsy of Bowels, Emption, Inantion, Inflammation of the Arm, Lock-jaw and Rupture, are perfectly unique, and convey a vast amount of A valuable table is then given, showing the

deaths by each disease, in every month of the year.

The Report says:

"The preceding tables are interesting in some measure, as presenting many views of mortality curious and astonishing.

"The number of deaths by apoplexy are exceeding the process of the number of deaths by apoplexy are exceeding.

inely large, 562, being 141 more than last year; are returned as under one year, and 135 under This is somewhat extraordinary, when we reflect that this disease almost exclusively attacks the free livers of advanced life. This anomaly would not exist, if physicians would regard their certificates differently from what they seem to do at present. "The returns from consumption are increased \$15

"The returns from consumption are increased 215 over lastycar's report.

"The base of Nostalpia, or home sickness, was a female under thirty years.

"The mortality from pulmonary diseases, amounts to 3,673, being a large increase on previous years.

"Thirty-four cases are reported as having been killed or murdered. This is very large, most of them occurring at the Opera House riot.

"Two hundred and twenty-four deaths are reported from old age, of which there are 18 more females than males. The largest proportion were between the ages of 80 and 20 years; 28 were between 20 and 100, and 6 at the advanced of 100 years and upward.

years and upward.

"The diseases of infancy and accidents of child-birth, annually carry off a very large number. Da-ring the last year this amounted to the enormous sum of 12,025, an excess over last year of 3,129. Over 5,000 are returned as from cholera infantum, carvalsions, droney of head, marsanus, and disconvulsions, dropsy of head, marasmus, and dis-eases affecting early childhood, while 1,320 were still born, or premature births. The number of these still born and premature births is steadily on the increase. In 1847 the number of still-born were 944; males 514, females 430. Premature births 114, males 514, females 61. In 1848 the births 114; maies 50, females 61. In 1848 the number of still-born were 1,027, of which 531 were males, and 476 females. Premature births 134; males, and 476 females. Premature births 134 males 69, females 65. In 1849 the number of still males 69, females 65 born were 1,16s, of which 674 were males, and 494 females. Premature births 152: 81 males and orn of 3,139, making a total of 3,539

71 females. Thus in three years we have a mor born of 3,159, making a total of 3,539 human be-ings that never breathed! This is a state of mor-tality from these accidents truly alarming, which, while no remedy in this connection can be ad-vised, demand our most sortious consideratio.— What of crime and recklessness there is in this sum dare not be expressed, for we cannot refer such a hecatomb of human offspring to natural causes. An honest and fearless expression of the causes or circumstances attending these events, on the part of the medical attendant, would bring into this department an amount of valuable knowledge that might be useful in checking this horrible

"Since 1805, when returns were first made to this office, the number of these accidents had stadily augmented. With a population at that time of 75,770, the number of still-born and promature births were 47—in 1849, with a number of still-born and promature births were 47—in 1849, with a population estimated at 450,000, the number swells up to 1,320; thus, while the population has increased nearly six times, since 1805, the annual number of still born and premature births has mul-

reased nearly statement of the statement of still born and premature births has multiplied over twenty seven times.

To show the rapidity of this increase, I have prepared the following table:

In 1850 to 10,025,24
In 1815 1 to 691,52
In 1825 1 to 691,52
In 1825 1 to 691,52
In 1825 1 to 597,60
In 1835 1 to 597,60
In 1835 1 to 598,68
In 1845 (estimated) 1 to 340,90
In 1849 (estimated) 1 to 340,90 In 1836 ... 1 to 539.28 ... 1 to 539.28 ... 1 to 516.42 ... 1 to 516.42 ... 1 to 516.42 ... 1 to 334.68 ... 1 to 334.69 ... 1 to 334.69 ... Typhus and typhoid fevers have very much abated : the number falls far short of my last

report. "Thirty-five cases of suicide have occurred du-"Thirty-live cases of suicide have occurred during the last year, 23 of which were males. Two hetween the enrity ages of ten and twenty years, five between fifty and seventy, and one at the advanced age of seventy and upward.

Inflammation adds a large increase upon last year. The organs mostly affected were the bowels, brain and lungs: the excess of the latter alone,

over the returns of the same disease last year, is 218. It may be useful to know that the greatest mortality from this disease occurred in December, January and February, increasing progressively, and from February to August, which month has the fewest returns, it regularly diminishes—from thence again to December, it increases monthly—The following table will show, at a glance, some of the prominent causes of death, and the comparehe prominent causes of death, and the compara-ve mortality for the last five years, with the ex-s of 1849 over 1848:

The Report then gives various statistics in re-

who died of cholera, 2,562 were males, 2,509 females; 618 were children under 10 years of ace. 136 were over 70 years old. More than two thirds of those who died of cholers were of foreign birth of Irish, 2,019; Americans, 1,637. The disease was the most virulent in the following Wards, in the order in which they occur : Sixth, Seventeenth, Fourth, First, Eleventh, Seventh, Thirteenth, while the Second, Third and Fifteenth were al most exempt. It would appear from the Dr.'s ar gument that it was not so much the filth of the in

PRICE TWO CENTS.

wretchedness of the people. The filthy condition of the Wards, and the vie tims themselves, has been offered as the cause of increased mortality, but this altogether falls with the Fifth, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, that will compare with any for localities of filth, while the mortality in these Wards, collectively, did not reach the sum of either the Fourth, Sixth or Sixteenth Wards."

fected Wards as the low physical condition and

The Report concludes with some remarks upon Heaps," "Slaughter Houses," and "Burying in City Grounds and Vaults." Dr. W. recommends the speedy removal of the first two, the substitution of "abattoirs" for Slaughter Houses, and the closing of all Burial Grounds and Vaults.

Boys' SUNDAY MEETINGS .- The Boys' meetings held yesterday were universally interesting. The meeting in Elm-st. was fully attended. Several ladies and gentlemen who were present joined in the exercises. At the close four testimonials were given out to scholars who had behaved well and brought in the largest number of boys to the meetings. One boy, named Peter M'Intyre, had 42 names. The Girls' Meeting at the Tabernacle was organized by some kind ladies who formed the girls, about fifty in number, into classes. Thesechildren were from six to fourteen years of age. The boys' meeting, held at 101 o'clock A. M. will be continued at the same hour during the Summer. There is a large meeting organized at Union Hall, 26 Wooster-st. under the auspices of Dr. Cheever's Society-It has been in operation about two months and numbers over 200 boys and about 20 girls. There were a number of ladies in the hall and many citizens. We noticed many well dressed boys who come to the meeting to encourage others. The meeting at the cor. of Hudson and Christopher sts. was largely attended, there being over 250 boys in the seats. This is the oldest organization in the City of the kind, having been in operation about two years. We learn that offorts are about being two years. We learn that efforts are about being made by the Sabbath Schools to organize classes from the neglected children who now run at large in the streets.

PENTECOST MONDAY.—The Pentecost celebra tion of our German citizens to-day, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, promises to be very interesting. All the principal German Societies in the City wil participate in it-among them the Musical and Social Reform Societies. The procession is to be formed in the Park, in front of the City Hall, march ing thence to the Hoboken Ferry. The ceremonies commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. and will consist of speeches, alternating with music and chorals by the different Societies, ending with an original festival-song, to the weledy of the Marseillaise. The day promises to be propitious, and the Fields, at the lalmy season, will be truly elysian.

ABDUCTING A CHILD .- On Saturday, about 9 o'clock, A. M. a woman who was walking down Thirtieth-st. with her child, a little girl of eight years old, was met by her husband from whom she had been separated a short time before. He was in a carriage, accompanied by another man, who held the horse while he jumped out and caught the child, after which they drove away. The screams of the woman attracted a crowd, and a man who came along with a wagon about ten minutes after ward, took the woman with him and hunted in hot pursuit. The result has not yet transpired.— The child had been legally awarded to the mother's

grants who arrived on Friday in twenty-three vessels, was 4,859. Including the cabin passengers, and the immigrants in some vessels which have no been reported to us, the entire number would probably amount to six thousand. There arrived on Friday from foreign ports alone, forty-one vessels.

ARRIVALS.—The number of vessels arrived from

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED FER DAY .- During the week ending last night there was a sudden and enormous increase in the arrivals of emigrants, almost, perhaps entirely, without precedent. The sum total of passengers by sea arrived at this port teen Thousand Eight Hundred and One, averaging 2,543 per day, or at the rate of 927,000 per year.

MONSTER CARGO.-The ship Western World arrived last night from Liverpool with over Eight Hundred passengers.

THE CUBAN INVADERS .- A detachment of the Cuban volunteers sailed on Friday from this port. Their movements appeared to have been carefully disguised from the authorities.

DAY ROBERRIES .- A resident in the Eleventh Ward writes to us that several houses in that Ward have lately been entered in broad daylight, and clothing and other valuable articles taken there from. In Avenue D, between Seventh and Eighth sts. no less than three houses have been robbed last week. Our correspondent intimates that the Police in that quarter are much less watchful than they might be.

FROM CAMPEACHY .- Captain Mosman, of schooler Lucretia, 18 days from Campenchy, informs us that the citizens of that place were assembling in force to march against the Indians, who were with in 30 to 40 miles of Campeachy.

Explosion.-On Saturday afternoon an explo sion took place in the second story of No. 88 Willlam st. occupied by Messrs. Deraimes & Sons, importers of French fancy goods. By some accident a quartity of percussion powder or caps exploded, the concussion blowing out two of the windows, and severely injuring a man who stood near. The sbock caused considerable alarm in the neighbor-

It is understood that Sir Henry Bulwer, has rented a Summer residence on Staten Island.

FIRES.-At 4 P. M. Saturday a fire was discovered in the sugar refinery of Claus Dohrman, rear of 104 Thompson-st. Very little damage.

—At 23 A. M. yesterday a fire caught some

clothing in the second story of 143 Anthony-st. It was extinguished with very slight damage. -At 10 o'clock yesterday morning there was a

trifling fire in the paper warehouse of John Campbell & Co. 112 Nassau-st Damage inconsiderable -At 101 o'clock A. M. the bell rang for the Sixth District, but no fire was found.

been stopping sometime at the American Hotel, was placed under arrest for attempting to fire a pistol at one of the book-keepers of the establish-

another gentleman, but the latter yesterday got straid of Smith, and went to another house. Smith was known to be crazy, but was not deemed dangerously so. Yesterday, however, he became wild, took up the books of the house, and refused to deliver them back, &c. and finally making an attempt to shoot the book-keeper. Thereupon he was locked up for safe keeping.

FALLING THROUGH A HATCHWAY-On Saturday. about noon, a young lad named John H. Woods. residing at 97 Division at and employed in the whalebone factory of Mr Wiley, owner of Beach and Greenwich sts. fell through the hatchway while at play, and was dangerously, if not mortaliinjured. This is the second accident of the kind which has happened within a few weeks. What has become of the ordinance proposed in the Common Council concerning be protection of hatchways. so that these terrible casualties may be avoided

TRACEDY.-Mr. Cabot the "property man" of the National Theater, was stabled behind the scenes on Saturday night, by the "call boy," during the performance of a comedy. The weapon used was a dirk, which inflicted a dangerous wound is the left breast. The boy was taken into castody, but the injured man refusing to make a complaint he was discharged.

BURGLARY.—A few nights since, some bargiars entered the furniture store of R. & C. Kemp. 359 Broadway, and stole therefore mix dozen gold peas, six dozen plated lockets, together with other articles, valued in all at \$128. No arrest.

Melancholy Death—A young man named Samuel Mott, residing in Tillary at near Lawrence, died on Saturday afternoon last, in consequence of a gun shot wound received the day previous, while out on a dshing and gunning excussion in Gowanus Bay, near Berger's Point. It is supposed that he reached over the bows of the bost for the piece, which was ecched, and in doing so struck it against the gunwale. The whole charge entered his right side and lung. Yesterday the Coroner hold an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was an esteemed member of Hand in Hand Council, order of United American Mechanics. He leaves a mother. leaves a mother.

A Telegraphic Dispatch was received on Saturday by the Chief of Police, to the effect that Mr. Solomon W. Russell, of Greenwich, Washington Co. had been enticed from his house to a swamp, and there robbed of \$4,000 in \$1,000 bills on one of the Wall at Banks, after which the robbers beat him dreadfully and left him for dead. He was for tunately discovered about 16 hours afterward, and taken home. He will probably recover. A reward of \$500 is offered for the money and thioves.

SUICIDE .- John Leonard, a back driver, who re Sucrose—John Leonard, a back driver, who resided at 196 Duane-at, committed suicide on Saturday night by stabbing himself in the throat with a penknife. Ill health for a long time past is supposed to be the cause which led to the commission of the act. He has left a wife and two children.—He was about 50 years of age, and a native of New-York. Ceroner Geer held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

Supposen Violence.—Early yesterday morning several of the First Ward Police discovered a quantity of blood and human hair on the end of Pier No. 4 N. R. Spots of blood were also visible in several places on the pier. The appearances indicated that a body had been dragged to the side and thrown overboard. Blood was also seen on some rubbish which was in the water at the end of the pier. Some boatmen were engaged to drag the bottom of the river, but they found nothing except an empty trunk with the name of Sherwood upon it.

DROWNED.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the foot of Harrison at on the body of Patrick Wallace, a native of Ireland, about 35 years of age, who was found drowned in the North River at the foot of Harrison at. In his pocket, a letter from his wife dated as Bellagh, Ireland, March 11, 1830, was found. Verdict, death by drowning.

Surens.—Coroner Batt held an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Brown, who was found assembled by a rope on Sunday morning. The deceased had been laboring under a species of insanity. POLICE COURT .- George Wenterble was taken

into custody on Saturday evening charged with having attempted to steal a gold watch valued at \$75 from the person of Hobert, Perrin of New-

### LABOR MOVEMENTS.

PRINTERS' UNION .- There was an animated and very full meeting of this body on Saturday night. A dozen new members were proposed. The chief business of the evening was the reading of the Report of the Committee on the State of the Trade. That Report will be published in a day or two, and will speak for itself. It is contemplated, we be-lieve, that a Mass Meeting of the Trade shall be held, in some eligible place, on Saturday night next. Now that the Union has made its success a matter of record, we incline to the opinion that new neem-bers will pour in rapidly.

# THE GALPHIN CLAIM.

Mr. Burt's Report,

Concurred to by a Mopority of the Committee.

House or Rays Friday, May 17, 1856.

The Select Committee to whom were referred a commonication from Hon. George W. Crawford to the Speaker of the House, of 2d of April, in the following words: "My official connection with the Government authorizes me, in my judgment, to ask, and have accided to me by the House over which you preside, a prompt and full investigation, in such manner as it may think proper, of my conduct and relation to the claim of the representatives of George Galphin, which claim has been adjudicated and paid at one of the Departments of the Government, and is now attracting public attention;" and a resolution of the House, of the 12th of the same month, instructing them "to make full investigation, and report to this House the origin and nature of said claim, the circumstances attending its prosecution before the Departments of Government, and the passange of the bill authorizing the payment of said claim; the names of agents who have so prosecuted and urged the same; the amount paid on said claim, both of interest and principal, and whether the same has been paid in conformity with law or precedent; the names of the individuals to whom the money has been paid, and the amount received by each; the interest of the persons so receiving said money in said claim; and how said interest in said claim has originated to each of said persons; and all matters in any wise pertinent to the inquiry"—have made full and

and the amount received by each; the interest of the persons so receiving said money in said claim; and how said interest in said claim has originated to each of said persons; and all matters in any wise pertinent to the inquiry—have made full and diligent inquiry touching the whole subject, and submit the following REPORT.

Prior to the year 1773, George Galphin, the original claimant, was a licensed trader among the Creek and Cherokee Indians in the province of Georgia. These Indians became indetted to him and other traders, in large sums of money. George Galphin held against them demands in his own right and as assignee of other traders. The Indians are represented to have been destitate of the me and of paying these dobts without selling a part of these lands, and, in 1772, they ceded, for this purpose, to George the Third, King of Great Britain, a tract of healthy and fertile country, containing about two millions five hundred thousand acres. The tract was neverted, and Commissioners were appointed to sell the lands and pay the debts due to the traders. The lands were considered ample for that purpose, but the King carefully protested that the Government of Great Britain abould not be liable for any part of the debts of the traders, in the event of the lands producing an insufficient fund. In that case they agreed to lose in proportion to the amount of their debts. The traders, in consideration of the cession of the lands by the Indians, released their deniands searest them. Commissioners were appointed to sell the lands and apply the proceeds to the payment of the debts. The Governor and his Council ascertained the sums due the traders respectively, and found due to George Galphin nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-one pounds, fifteen shillings and fivepence. For this sum a certificate was issued to lim, dated the 2d of May, 1775. The Commissioners disposed of a perison of the lands, but how much does not appear, and applied the proceeds to the payment of the feets.